

BRYAN OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

Is Duty of Every Citizen to Weigh Issues of the Day.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

He Declares It the Greatest One Adopted in Recent Years—Towne Criticizes the Administration.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—The informal opening of the Democratic political campaign took place in Lincoln today.

At two ratification meetings, one in the afternoon, conducted by the Populists and Silver Republicans of Nebraska, and one this evening, conducted by the Democrats, W. J. Bryan, C. A. Towne, Gen. J. B. Weaver and other leaders of the parties outlined the work of the campaign in the interest of Bryan and Stevenson.

At the afternoon meeting the speakers were Mr. Bryan, Congressman Shaffert of Colorado, "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, Charles A. Towne and Gen. J. B. Weaver.

MR. BRYAN TALKS.

Mr. Bryan spoke last and only in response to repeated calls. He was wildly cheered as Chairman Edmiston introduced him as "Mr. Bryan of North America."

"I feel almost as if I ought to apologize for not being able to call myself a former Republican," said Mr. Bryan, amid laughter. Mr. Bryan then paid an eloquent tribute to Gen. Weaver, C. A. Towne and Webster Davis, former Republicans, saying that he "wondered how the Republican who is not tied to his party by office could refuse to leave the party and cast his lot with those who believe in the Declaration of Independence here and in South Africa also."

"I simply want to say now that the campaign is begun so far as the tickets and the platform are concerned," Mr. Bryan continued, "and from now until election day it will be the duty of every citizen to take these issues before the country and weigh them. It will be the duty of every citizen to see where his duty lies."

"There is a privilege in being an American citizen and there is a responsibility commensurate with the privilege. If we lived in a land where a king thought for us, we would feel no responsibility for the action of that king. But we live in a land where the citizen impresses his own opinion upon the government, where the policy of the government must be determined by the vote of one citizen. And I want to leave a thought with those who are to vote this fall. I want every citizen to go vote as he would vote if he knew that his vote would determine the next election. (Great applause.) Remember what it means. You vote in Nebraska and you may determine the vote of this State on the presidential ticket, and your vote may determine the result. (Applause.)"

"REMEMBER YOU ARE AN AMERICAN."

"When you get to the polls to vote remember that you are an American citizen. (Great applause.) Remember that your vote may determine this nation's position, and that this nation, in a large measure, determines the public opinion of the world on the doctrine that governments come up from the people. (Great applause.)"

"For 124 years this nation has held before the world the light of liberty. For more than a century it has been an example to all the world. You tell me that we can now be indifferent to what is going on? You tell me that a man who lifts his voice against the doctrine of imperialism is pleading the cause of the Philippines? I tell you he is pleading the cause of 70,000,000 American citizens. Aye, he is championing the rights of the struggling masses of the world, who look to America for example. (Great applause and cheering.)"

"If every Filipino were to die the world would go on, but if this nation, the greatest Republic of the world's history, cut out its life; if this Republic turns its back to the doctrine which we loved a century and a quarter ago, then to what nation of the world can the people look for hope and inspiration? So you ought to be proud that you are an American citizen and are able to say, 'If the Republic goes down I am not to blame for its downfall.' (Great applause and cheers.)"

EVENING MEETING.

At the evening meeting Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson were given a tremendous greeting by the crowds. Both were cheered again and again as they appeared on the platform. Mr. Towne delivered the most extended speech of the meeting, outlining the arguments on which the Democratic party will fight the campaign of 1900.

Mr. Towne criticized the attitude of this government toward the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"We walked across Porto Rico on a carpet of flowers, spread by the confident enthusiasm of the inhabitants," he said, "and we have compelled them to walk on thorns in return."

"We are piling up expenditures by hundreds of millions on land and sea in order to make commercial returns in thousands."

"We are adding to the strength of the Republic by sacrificing thousands of persons to disease, insanity and death. We have quitted our own to stand upon foreign ground."

"We have formed a partnership with England wherein we insure all the dangers she reaps all the benefit. We have ceased to quote the Declaration of Independence, we have grown contemptuous of the Constitution."

"We have rechristened slaughter and named it civilization."

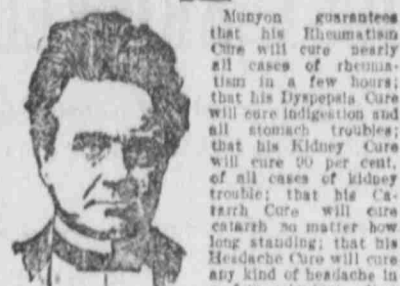
"We are putting men to the sword by thousands, and are to call ourselves the agents of him about whose lowly name nineteen centuries ago the angels of heaven sang, 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'"

BRYAN IS GRATEFUL.

Mr. Towne was succeeded by Mr. Bryan, who was greeted by tremendous applause. He spoke as follows: "I am deeply grateful to the people of this State and city for their approval of my nomination. Four years ago the State gave me about 15,000 plurality, and on three occasions since that time the people of Nebraska declared their devotion to the political principles for which I have been contending. "I am not vain enough to believe that my support is meant as a personal compliment. I accept it as an evidence of their devotion to the principles to which I have been wedded. "We enter this campaign under conditions far more favorable to success

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

Strong Assurance as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.



form of cold and so on through the entire list of ailments. At all druggists, 25 cents a box. For medical advice write Dr. J. C. Munyon, 1200 N. 10th St., Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

than those which surrounded us in 1896. But whether we win this year or not, the fight must be continued until organized wealth ceases to control the affairs of the nation and it again becomes a nation of the people.

AN HONEST PLATFORM.

"I do not care to enter at the present time upon a discussion of the issues presented by the platform adopted at Kansas City. I can say, however, that it is, in my judgment, the greatest platform adopted in recent years. It is not in the history of the country. It is a greater platform than the Chicago platform, for it indorses the principles set forth in that platform and in addition thereto presents the party's position upon several new and vital questions."

"There is no evasion about the platform, no ambiguity or no double dealing. It is as clear as the tones of a bell, as clear as the tones of a liberty bell."

"It deals honestly with the American people. Its candidates are pledged to its maintenance."

EULOGIZED STEVENSON.

"When the convention came to the selection of the candidate for Vice President there was diversity of opinion. Some preferred an eastern candidate, believing that he would strengthen the ticket in the East. I preferred Mr. Towne, knowing of the sacrifice which he had made for principle and of his devotion to the principles set forth in the Chicago platform. But the choice fell upon a distinguished Illinois Democrat, second place upon the ticket, with great credit to the duties of the office."

"In the campaign of 1896, when plutocracy and democracy met face to face, Adlai E. Stevenson was an able and courageous defender of democracy. During the campaign he spoke in seven of the close States."

"When I visited Bloomington near the close of the campaign he was chairman of the meeting. In beginning my speech I referred to him at Kansas City. In this campaign I have kept the Democratic faith, love Adlai E. Stevenson, not for what he is, but we love him also because he is all we have left of the last Democratic ticket. He tells us of the nation who loved the prodigal son when he returned. I tell you of the Democratic father who loved the son who went not astray."

"I know that some of our allies felt grieved that they were not given the place upon the ticket, but I am sure that they cannot feel unkindly toward one who, like Mr. Stevenson, was loyal to the ticket named at Chicago and who is able to defend the magnificent party record set forth at Kansas City. In this campaign issues are greater than men. I shall not ask any one to vote our ticket merely because it is the ticket of the party. It deserves support because it stands for the Declaration of Independence in dealing with the Philippines and for the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges to none in all domestic questions."

General James B. Weaver spoke at some length, outlining the work to be done by the Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist parties, and appealing for harmony for the common cause. He also paid a tribute to Mr. Stevenson's record in Congress.

Naval Officers Sent to Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., July 11.—The steamer Nippon Maru, which sailed for the Orient last night, had on board a number of naval officers en route to Manila and the Asiatic stations. Among them are Commanders C. T. Perse, Perry Garst and J. S. Ogden, Lieutenant Commanders J. C. Colwell, recently naval attaché at the court of St. James, and R. H. Galt and J. W. Halsey. Naval Constructors T. F. Rubin, Lieutenants C. B. Brittain, W. H. G. Bullard, R. C. Krank, W. A. Gilt, H. M. P. Huse, R. D. Hasbrouck, J. Knapp, H. B. Price, T. W. Ryan, C. S. Stanworth, R. H. Tansley and several ensigns and cadets. Rear-Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, retired, and Mrs. Beardslee, are passengers on a pleasure trip. Tung Kin Chau, one of the secretaries of the Chinese legation at Washington, is returning home. Captain H. Hintz, of the German navy, who passed through this city a few weeks ago on his way home from China is returning to Nagasaki under orders from Berlin.

Judge Brown in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., July 11.—Associate Justice Brown, of the United States supreme court, has arrived in this city on a vacation trip. This is his first visit to this city for twenty years. Today he will visit Stanford University, and tomorrow he will leave for San Diego, returning to Washington by the southern route.

"COMMONLY USED DRUG"

Dr. Wood Reads to Coffee.

Dr. Jas. Wood of Philadelphia, speaking of the effect of coffee, says: "These symptoms bear silent but impressive witness to the terrible injury which is being wrought by this commonly used drug."

If health is worth anything, it is worth looking after carefully. Any person who drinks coffee has any sort of ailment that can be traced back, through even a very long line of disturbances, to the nervous system, may depend upon it that coffee is the cause of the difficulty.

The drug contained in coffee has a direct and rapid action upon the food. It is in reality a drug, and its continued use, will in ninety cases out of a hundred, bring trouble of some kind. Postum Food Coffee is sold by all first class grocers.

SEVERE FIGHTING ABOUT TIEN TSIN

Russian Infantry Losses More Than Twenty Per Cent.

GERMAN SOLDIERS SUFFER.

Japanese Force Equipped With Mortars—War to the Knife Between Tuan and Empress Dowager.

[Early Dispatches.]

London, July 11, 4:10 p. m.—No authentic news from Pekin is still the burden of the dispatches from the east, and although the disposition is to believe the optimistic reports from Chinese sources, no real confidence is possible until the legations are permitted to communicate with their governments. If, as alleged, the Boxer movement is losing ground in Pekin, it must have been supposed that the Boxers would have endeavored to send up reinforcements from Tien Tsin, but instead of that they are still in great force in the neighborhood of the latter place, and are assisted by the Chinese Imperial troops, with ample efficient artillery.

According to a Che Foo dispatch the fighting around Tien Tsin on the 3rd and 4th was the severest yet experienced. The Chinese had 35,000 men, and the Japanese 10,000. The Japanese, on the east and west and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the 47-inch guns, succeeded in silencing the artillery after eight hours' fighting.

A Russian company of infantry, numbering 520 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. By the evening of the 4th the situation was very critical. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Provisionally, when things were at their worst a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to suspend operations. On July 6th, the rain having abated, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire upon Tien Tsin with two batteries of four-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two of her majesty's steamers, repulsed the attack. The Chinese, silencing the artillery after eight hours' fighting.

At Shanghai it seems to be the general belief that the date of the dispatch of the 47-inch guns, succeeded in silencing the artillery after eight hours' fighting. The couriers must have left Pekin at least five days earlier, making the real date of the message June 28th, while the alleged massacres are said to have occurred on June 20th. Until this point can be cleared up the greatest anxiety will be felt as to the fate of the Europeans.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday (Tuesday) says: "A message has arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 2nd, by courier from Pekin, to the effect that the Japanese had been ordered to Nankin, who forwarded it here. It is addressed to the Russian, English and Japanese governments. It deplores the recent occurrences and soldiers' actions that the foreign governments are mistaken in supposing that the Chinese government is protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rebellion and upholding the existing government."

"In a separate dispatch the Japanese government, Kwang Hsu expresses deep regret for the murder of Legation Chancellor Sugiyama. These dispatches are taken to indicate that the emperor is in seclusion and is ignorant of the seriousness of recent events."

The Che Foo correspondent of the Press, telegraphing yesterday (Tuesday) says: "The Japanese force is equipped with thirty-six heavy mortars and 120 field guns and has pontoon and balloon sections. It is expected either Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will take command. The plan of campaign contemplates operations extending over two or three years."

"A further force of 13,000 men will be landed at Taku a week hence, and the additional force of 15,000 men, before the rainy season is well advanced, Japan expects to have 63,000 troops in China."

"These formidable preparations are viewed with alarm by Russia, Germany and France." According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Express, it is war to the knife between the dowager empress and Prince Tuan. In a recent order the latter boldly declared his mask and signs himself as emperor. He warmly commends the prowess of "his faithful" Boxers, and in flowery language appeals to their cupidity and ambition. He orders them to capture Tuen appoints Prince Tuen, the "Iron-capped" Prince Tsachan, his Imperial clansman and Kan Yi to command the three chief wings of the Boxer army.

Three hundred Chinese refugees from Tien Tsin have arrived at Shanghai in a state of destitution, after terrible suffering.

The Chinese version of the origin of the outbreak, as published in Shanghai is that Baron Von Ketteler was hated by the Pekinese, who, taking advantage of the condition of affairs, shot him out of revenge, thereby causing a conflict between the Chinese troops and the Germans, the latter of whom destroyed the Tzu-ni-Li-Yamen. The infuriated soldiers under Prince Tuen then gained complete control over the dowager empress.

The Daily News' Tien Tsin correspondent says the allies have decided to bombard the native city, which they have hitherto hesitated to attack owing to the many commercial interests involved.

Pekin Legations Safe.

Washington, July 10.—The following official dispatch was received here tonight from China:

"Che Foo, July 10.—Secretary State, Washington.—Shan Tung, governor wires has reports 4th July all legations Pekin safe except German."

"FOWLER, Consul."

RESCUE OF MISSIONARIES.

Steamer Chartered by American Consul Makes a Third Trip.

New York, July 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo, dated Monday, via Shanghai Tuesday, says: The steamer chartered by the American consul to rescue missionaries has returned from its third trip, bringing fifteen Catholics and six Americans. The latter were the Rev. W. B. Hamilton and the Rev. H. P. Perkins and wife from Chinan Fu, and the Rev. C. W. After and Prof. Mason Wells, wife and child, from Yang Chow Fu. The missionaries report that at Yang Cha Kwo, where they embarked, Boxers collected and threatened them. Native Christians, suffering great persecution, the American refugees are leaving there for Japan at every opportunity. The situation at Tien Tsin and Che

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

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Foo is unchanged. No news reaches here from Pekin.

Dissatisfaction is expressed by the British residents here at the refusal of the British admiral to station a warship in the harbor. They are grateful to the American government for the Nashville, which is here almost continuously. But for the Nashville Che Foo would often be without any protection. Many other warships visit here, but stay.

A steamer, which has just arrived, reports that the native city of New Chwang has been burned.

A dispatch from the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo says: The remnant of the Methodist conference outside of Pekin and Tien Tsin are disposing of themselves as follows: Dr. Hopkins, Mrs. King and her husband and Pekin, intend to leave on Monday for Japan, as they cannot stay here any longer. Brown will probably remain some time and return to Tien Tsin as soon as convenient.

Dr. Lowry, Dr. McKim, Dr. Hayner of Tien Tsin; Davis, Hubert, Verity, Walker and Mrs. Lowry of Pekin, have chartered steamers to bring the women from Tien Tsin.

Their embarkation was interrupted by the bombardment.

NOME UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Necessity for It Arose from Claim Jumping and Lawlessness.

San Francisco, July 10.—News that martial law had been proclaimed at Nome City by Gen. Randall, in charge of the United States troops in that district, was brought here tonight by the steamer St. Paul, thirteen days from St. Michael. The necessity for martial law arose out of the jumping of mining claims and other acts of lawlessness. Concerning the establishment of martial law, the Nome Gold Digger on June 19th says: "The government of the camp was last night at a special meeting of the chamber of commerce given largely into the hands of 'Commissioner' Rawson. The causes that led up to it were the conditions of property that people had been led to believe were insecure."

"I never saw such a camp in all my life," said Capt. Charles Anderson, who went north as sailing master of the bark Alaska. "It was a case," he continued, "of Ishmael all over again, and you could never tell when your dearest friend was going to strike you. There were five shooting scrapes inside of five days."

"The next steamer from Nome will be crowded with passengers and the rush coming home will be as great as that that made up the stampede for the frozen north."

Among the passengers from Cape Nome there were some who returned disappointed. These report about 30,000 men there, many of whom are unable to find employment. They say also that money is scarce with many of them and that many will return on the next steamer.

Shag Rock Removed.

San Francisco, Cal., July 11.—The work of the Shag Rock, which has ever been a menace to shipping in this harbor is completed. A survey of the bottom of the bay at this point, where the rock had shown its head above the water, showed that the rock was removed. A guarantee of only thirty feet of water was required of the contractors. The work of removing Arch Rock, which obstructs the channel near Alcatraz, will now be commenced.

More Trouble for the Dolphin.

San Francisco, July 11.—The steamer Dolphin, which had such an eventful voyage to the coast from New York, is continuing her voyage to Seattle, with a prospect of more trouble before that port is reached. In carrying 150 tons of coal were put in her bunkers and just as the work was completed a row started among the men of the crew and for a few minutes a free fight was in progress on her decks. No one was seriously hurt, however.

A BANKER'S PECULATIONS.

W. A. Paulsen Admits that He Doctored His Accounts.

Chicago, July 11.—William A. Paulsen, former president of the failed Central Trust and Savings bank, admitted today in court that he had doctoring the accounts and cash to pass the examination by the bank auditor. Paulsen is on trial in Judge Brennan's court, charged with receiving a deposit of \$209,000 from the failed bank, which he carried on his bank books as cash until January 21, 1898, when it was entered on the books as returned unpaid. Paulsen admitted that the draft was never really deposited, but was a loan.

Witness admitted that the original stock of \$200,000 was mostly paid from assets of two old banking concerns, the Western Trust and Savings bank, and the bank of Paulsen and Parson, and that when bank was visited by the auditor, \$200,000 was brought to his bank in cash and exhibited to the auditor and returned to the other banks after the departure of the auditor.

Paulsen also admitted that three notes carried as assets and amounting to \$14,000 were those of irresponsible men in his employ, and that of the \$196,000 bills receivable, all but \$45,000 were held as collateral for debts of the bank when it failed.

MARINES FOR NAVY.

Capt. William, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Has Received No Order About Them.

New York, July 11.—In regard to the report from Washington that a force of 500 marines had been ordered to go to China, leaving San Francisco by an army transport on August 1, Captain Wildes, commanding officer at the Brooklyn navy yard, said that no orders had yet been received from Washington. Captain Wildes was of the opinion that each station would be called upon to give up its quota. There are 300 marines and ten officers at the navy yard all ready to start whenever ordered from Washington, as soon as they can pack up their knapsacks and kits and the transport is ready.

"We have got to find out the end of our trip," said Capt. Wildes. "We can't leave them there at the mercy of the Boxers."

NO PLEDGES ASKED OF JAPAN.

England's Strong Appeal to Her to Send Troops to China.

NO CONDITIONS IMPOSED.

The Most Troublesome Chapter in European Diplomacy Will Begin on Restoration of Peace.

New York, July 11.—A special to the Tribune from London says:

William St. John Broderick's explanations of the British policy in China were definite so far as Japan was concerned. The British government had made a strong appeal to Japan to send an adequate force to China to suppress the outbreaks of mob violence and to rescue the legations. Japan in dispatching reinforcements had not been required to make any pledges respecting her ulterior purposes and no conditions had been imposed upon her. Japan had acted upon the initiative of England at a critical stage of Chinese affairs. Mr. Broderick did not explain whether there was any secret arrangement between the British and Japanese governments by which the two empires would stand together against Russia. He avoided any reference to a European mandate for Japanese action, and clearly there is none. Japan, at the urgent request of England, is co-operating with the other powers in the restoration of order and no limitations are placed upon her action.

Close observers already perceive that the deliverance of the legations, if it can be effected, will not mark the end of the Chinese complications, but the beginning of one of the most troublesome chapters in European diplomacy. Japan, having sent a strong force into China, will be as reluctant as Russia to retire without receiving adequate compensation in territory and Germany will be equally persistent in her demands for satisfaction for the murder of her minister.

Chinese news offers a strange medley of contradiction and surmises, but the general tone of the press dispatches is brighter and more hopeful than it has been. There is no confirmation of the American report that the legations were safe on July 5, which is a day later than the official dispatches to the admiralty. Lord Salisbury, however, in a statement from Shanghai that the press dwager has resumed control of the imperial government with Yung Lu as chief minister. It is not clear whether Prince Tuan has been discredited or whether the dowager is still using him to keep the Boxers under control and at the same time directing Yung Lu and Prince Ching to protect the legations.

There are no further details of the Chinese operations against Tien Tsin, nor any explanations of the evidence which led Admiral Bruce to believe that Prince Ching is supplying the legations with food and defending them against assault. News from central China is, however, distinctly reassuring, and indicates that the American government is not making progress in that quarter, and that the mission stations are safe. Lord Salisbury himself has confirmed this view in a letter to friends of the foreign mission association.

Secy. Hay's Circular Approved.

London, July 10.—The London daily papers comment favorably upon Secretary of State Hay's circular. The Times says: "It is a most welcome and judicious, and welcome in Great Britain. While it is manifestly dictated by regard for American interests it coincides closely in almost all important respects with England's avowed policy. The circular is a masterpiece of statesmanship, and it is through their commercial interests that their political interests are derived. Secretary Hay has shown a fundamental fact steadily in mind."

NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

Reported in Wall Street that Cornelius Doscher Has Retired.

New York, July 11.—The Tribune says: Wall street is interested in a report that Cornelius Doscher has withdrawn from the National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey, of which he had been a director and a large stockholder, and has retired permanently from the sugar business. The report is accepted as true, although Mr. Doscher could not be found when an effort was made to secure a statement from him. His fellow directors were questioned and disclaim that Doscher's retirement was on account of any disagreement. The National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey was incorporated on June 2nd at Trenton with \$20,000,000 capital, one-half being preferred stock and one-half common. It was a consolidation of three of the general "independent" companies—the National Sugar Refining company, capitalized at \$10,000,000 in stock, the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining company, capitalized at \$10,000,000 and the New York Sugar company, with a capitalization of \$200,000 stock and \$2,000,000 bonds. The National and the Mollenhauer had all along been on friendly terms with the American Sugar Refining company while the New York, controlled by Mr. Doscher, had been a strenuous competitor of them. It was therefore taken by the street as an indication

that the sugar war was over when the Doscher refinery was consolidated with the National and the Mollenhauer, and in fact the raising of the price of refined sugar, which has been going on rapidly during the last few weeks, began at just about the time of the new company's organization, the trust announcing such advances and the Arabuckies and the new National company promptly making the new rate.

SEATTLE ASSAY OFFICE.

Receipts Show Great Gains Over Those of Last Year.

Seattle, Wn., July 11.—The initial report of the United States assay office at Seattle for the fiscal year ended June 30, has been issued and the receipts show a marvelous gain over those of the previous year. During this time 5,808 deposits, with an aggregate value of \$12,630,326.78 have been made. This enormous sum in weight represents \$49,611.10 ounces of virgin placer gold. In the previous year the deposits numbered 4,429, and were valued at \$6,594,962.64. Taken by the months the receipts were as follows: July, 1899, \$1,557,574.45; August, \$964,503.45; September, \$2,253,224.42; October, \$4,424,521.07; November, \$844,962.64; December, \$1,253,645.25; January, 1899, \$1,539,562.63; February, \$123,033.38; March, \$1,014,402.35; April, \$71,099.32; May, \$67,435.70; June, \$1,157,556.41. The table shows that July was the month of the heaviest deposits and May the lightest. Since the first of July of this year the office has received over three and one-half millions as against four and a quarter millions for the whole month of July, 1899. It is expected that the receipts will foot up beyond six millions before the month is over.

Cholera Appears at Kohat.

Simla, July 11.—Cholera has appeared in severe epidemic form at Kohat, 25 miles south of Peshawar. Two hundred and seven cases and seventy deaths occurred among the Sepoys and camp followers between July 2 and July 9. The prospect for the monsoon are slightly more favorable.

P. O. Inspector Ordered to Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., July 11.—U. S. postoffice inspector, Jas. W. Erwin, of this city, has received orders from Washington to proceed as early as possible to the Philippines and assist in the organization of the postal system in the islands. He will sail on the transport Summer next Monday. Mr. Erwin recently aided in improving the Cuban postal service.

Camp Fire in Che Wheeler.

Chicago, July 11.—Columbia post G. A. R. gave a reception and camp fire to Gen. Joseph Wheeler and ex-Confederate Camp No. 8, at Memorial hall last night, in which the blue and gray mingled freely. When Gen. Wheeler entered the hall he received an ovation by the members of the G. A. R. Capt. J. C. Irey was master of ceremonies. Among other things, Mr. Wheeler said: "It gives me great pleasure to meet you here. I have heard much kindness of you who, as supervisors of the graves of the soldiers who have fought, American are all brave. Both sides ought to feel pride in the record made."

Gen. John C. Black spoke on behalf of the G. A. R. Col. Patterson replied for the ex-Confederates, and Col. Harrington for the marine corps.

Report from Lord Roberts.

New York, July 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Lord Roberts' report at midnight again reveals the progress in the Orange River colony, which the release of several divisions for service in China is brought nearer. The occupation of Bethlehem by Gens. Paget and Clements, after a hard fight, deprives Gen. Dewet of his chief center of supplies and forces him to retire to Harrismith and the mountain district, where his commandoes can find little food. Vrede and Harrismith are now the only towns of the Orange river colony not under British control. The chances of the Orange River colony rapidly diminishing both in the Orange and in the Transvaal, and it may be possible within a fortnight for Lord Roberts to send reinforcements to China.

Recruiting Office Crowded.

New York, July 11.—The United States recruiting corps recruiting office in this city has been crowded with applications ever since the marines took such a prominent part in Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful advance on Pekin. Most of them, however, insist on a promise of service in China, and so far away when told that no particular service can be promised. At the army recruiting office many men offer to enlist if they can be assigned to regiments which are expected to be transferred to the far east. The trouble in China is, however, having little effect on enlistments in the navy,